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-- Sixteen Pages --

The fact that the Bryan leaders in this city are full of wrath betrays their feeling of despair.

After Nov. 3 Mr. Bryan will discover that "the enemy's country" was far more extensive than he imagined.

Bryan and his Popocratic supporters seem to favor free silver and free trade, but draw the line at free speech.

The spirit which leads mobs to assail such men as Secretary Carlisle and Bourke Cockran is the spirit of anarchy. There can be no other name for it.

The word "coercion" is being overworked during the present campaign, but after Nov. 3 it will relapse into innocuous desuetude. It is only used for fake purposes now.

It was fortunate for Indianapolis that it ded its debt when it did, since it could not now sell a 5 per cent. bond at par, much less a 4 per cent. So much for the silver agitation.

There is no case on record of the American flag being torn down, mutilated, or in any way insulted by Republicans under any pretext whatever. Those who insult the flag must find their political home in some other

It is not likely that eggs will become popular as vote-getters. It is estimated that the treatment which Mr. Carlisle received at Covington will cost Bryan several thousand votes in Kentucky and insure the State for McKinley.

If it were true that our present monetary system is "borrowed" from England, as Bryan charges, the case would not be bettered by going upon a silver basis. As well imitate the gold standard of England as the silver standard of Mexico.

The Canton visits have shown Republican real and enabled Major McKinley to make a large number of excellent addresses, but for the remaining days of the campaign the time of those who are interested in the election of the Republican ticket can be put to a better use.

Newspapers in other States are printing sentences from General Harrison's recent addresses. "We are smitten with the love of peace" strikes the independent Springfield (Mass.) Republican as a happy expression. And so it is. There can be no real prosperity when a people is in the midst of

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who was | mans? temporary chairman of the Chicago convention, and who presented the Senate resolution indorsing the President's course in regard to the Chicago riots, has denounced that portion of the Chicago platform which denies power to the President to enforce federal laws in the States.

A novel incident of the campaign was the naval parade last night on the Hudson river of the Shipping and Industrial Soundmoney Association. Nearly two hundred vessels of different kinds took part in the demonstration. The route of the parade, about ten miles in length, was illuminated and fireworks added to the brilliancy of the

Governor Altgeld said, in a speech, in Chicago, Friday night: "There won't be a village in the United States of America to which the President will not send troops, if Mark Hanna wants them, should McKinley be elected." It is a very desperate cause that requires such reckless statements as that, and a very despicable man who will

The Railway Men's United Sound-money Clubs and the Workingmen's Republican clubs of Chicago had a street parade in that city last night which almost fivaled the great sound-money demonstration a few weeks ago. The spectacular displays, including some novel electrical effects. were very brilliant, and the enthusiasm was of a kind that cannot be "coerced."

A member of the Detroit School Board recently expressed the opinion that moral guasion is carried too far in public schools. He holds that the "boy who defies his father and kicks and spits at his mother needs nothing else so much as a good whipping." It may be that the Detroit man's views are not popular, but what else is there but a whipping or the reform school for such a

When it was first reported that Mr. Bryan was asking contributions from the Democrats in the cities where he spoke, the Journal refused to credit such reports, so preposterous did they seem. Of late the contributions have been so openly solicited of Republicans as well as Democrats that no one can doubt that Mr. Bryan has exacted money for his services as a presidential candidate. Imagine Abraham Lincoln doing such a thing!

Every one of those alleged lawyers who rush into the office of the county treasurer and demand a sight of the books after in-

that they may get the names of delinquents and compel them to pay \$2 to \$10 attorney's fees as the penalty of nonpayment of a small tax, are Bryan Democrats. Several of them live off the hardships of hundreds of poor people, compelling them to pay \$2 on a tax of 50 cents.

A SUNDAY TOPIC.

To-day affords a suitable season to consider dispassionately the import of several occurrences of the past week. One of these has already been alluded to-the attempt of an organized body of lawless men to insult and inflict personal injury upon the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle. Another was the attempt of roughs in Evansville to break up the meeting of Bourke Cockran, and, failing in that, to assault him as he came from the hall in which he spoke. In both these cases, but for the presence of the police and friends, two illustrious citizens would have received lisle was planned, since, months ago, local leaders of the Bryan Democracy predicted that he would be mobbed if he attempted to speak in the city which has been his home for many years. At Evansville it was evident that the body of men who undertook to break up Mr. Cockran's meeting and afterward to assault him were acting under an understanding which amounted to a plan, because two or three hundred men are not on the same spot to do the same thing by an individual intuition. The outrage was the result of a plan which had leaders. It was probably known to local leaders in the Bryan party who could have prevented the attempt to strangle freedom of speech in Indiana and the subsequent attempt to do Mr. Cockran bodily injury, if they had wished. It will be said that none but those who constituted these mobs are responsible. To this it can be replied that the rank and file of a party is animated by the spirit of its leaders. In Kentucy prominent supporters of Bryan threatened to break up the meetings of Mr. Carlisle in that State if he would not divide time with his opponents. There has been no protest against that threat by the Bryan national committee. It is not too much to say that the general drift of Mr. Bryan's addresses has been to inflame the passions of an element naturally lawless. From his speeches scores of sentences could be culled to sustain this charge. One will suffice. In his speech at Knowlesville, N. Y., in

August, he said: The promulgation of the gold standard is an attack upon your homes and your firesides and you have as much right to resist it as to resist an army marching to take your children captive and burn the roof

If an army were marching through Indiana burning houses and capturing chil- ly and molehills grew into mountains. Undren, the people would have the right to erty and the capture of children with deadly weapons. Mr. Bryan declares that General Harrison, Secretary Carlisle and Bourke Cockran are to be treated as such invaders because they have taken a part in "the promulgation of the gold standard," The ruffians in Covington, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., have gone as far in resisting as

Senator Jones, as chairman of the Bryan national committee, has issued a circular to employes, stating that wages would be reduced if McKinley should be elected, and, to provide against it, he urges them to go to their employers before the election and the present scale of wages. If Mr. Jones had any influence with wage-earners, and they were not vastly more intelligent than he assumes, there would, on the eve of an exciting election, be strife and possibly bloody contentions all over the land, due to attempts to force such wage contracts as have never before been thought of. This is undoubtedly the scheme of such reckless men as Altgeld, Tillman and Sovereign. Simply to carry an election these reckless men would array the wage-earners of the country against the wage-payers as foes.

On Sunday, in the quiet homes, away from the excitements of the canvass, the matters here alluded to should be the subjects of careful consideration. Leaving out of the issue every economic question, do the intelligent voters of this country, who have homes because law and order prevail, think it wise to turn over the government of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln to the Bryans, the Altgelds and the Till-

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF STREET PAVEMENTS.

The importance of good roads as a means of developing trade is well understood, but the business value of well-paved streets in cities is not so generally recognized. The ancients appreciated more fully than we moderns do the value of well-paved roads, perhaps because that was almost their only means of traffic and communication, but in the matter of well-paved city streets the moderns are far ahead. The current number of the Engineering Magazine contains an article on "Pavement Construction and City Growth," which treats the street-pavement question from a business point of view. The writer says:

Merchants and business men have comto realize that their ability to do business and compete with other cities depends on can be carted and handled in transit through a city. Good pavements mean increased profits; heavier and larger loads can be handled with advantage. It was not until about thirty years ago that the great commercial cities of Europe first became convinced that their welfare depended on their having sultable pavements. They in inediately began to construct substantial pavements on a comprehensive plan. London Liverpool Paris and Berlin have spen vast sums for this purpose, and have found these expenditures a most profitable invest ment, the improved pavements enabling their merchants and manufacturers, by the lessening in the cost of bauling and handling goods within the city limits, to conthe markets of the world. The substantial pavements were laid, and the realized the fact that their interests were harmonious with those of the great railroads and steamship companies having their terminals within the city, and that theredepots, wharves and warehouses should be connected by well-paved streets. While these improvements were being made abroad, the merchants of this country were losing vast sums of money in trade, due in a great measure to the extra cost they

were compelled to bear by reason of the cost of carting goods over bad pavements. There has been great progress made in this regard by many cities of the United States during the last fifteen or twenty years, but none of them has yet overtaken the leading Europe cities, and some are still woefully deficient in well-paved streets. The fact, now generally recognized, that they not only contribute to the comfort of and facilitate business, should insure steady progress in this direction. The writer of ment the preference over all others for general purposes. Cobblestone and Belgian this expression is made with fervor, block pavements are not considered at all, if it is communicable and becomes a not being regarded as first-class pavements. wave of sentiment sweeping over society; Brick pavements have decided merit, de- if it is a truth hot from the heart, and pendent on the quality of material used, the foundation and honest workmanship. nditions, however, are indispensa-These ny good pavement. Granite pas

ments, laid on concrete foundations, are conceded to be most durable for business purposes, especially for very heavy traffic, but for an "all-around" city pavement asphalt is given the preference over all others. The writer says:

The great success of the asphalt pavements now being laid in this country proves that they are well suited for residential streets, and likewise for streets having the heaviest traffic. They are particularly adapted for business streets on account of the facility with which the pavements can be restored. The objections of the earters have entirely disappeared, for they find that much heavier loads can be carted with greater safety. The advantage on the score cost is now very much in favor of asthis is due to the great improve ments in the pavement. An asphalt pavement can be laid so as to require little or no repairs for five or six years, or even fifteen years. This is due to competition improvements in the machinery for mixing and laying the pavement, and to aving it, and also to the knowledge the cost of maintenance is much less than was previously estimated. The comparative durability of the asphalt pavement is clearon many business streets. The pavement, to be successful, must be posed of the best substances, mixed and laid in the best manner, with improved machinery and scientific methods. The failure of many of the asphalt pavements is due to not using proper asphalt.

The directions which the writer gives in regard to the quality of asphalt and its preparation, the other materials used, the laying of the foundation, the rolling, etc., show that he attaches the greatest importance to every part of these details. In New York it is found that good pavements have not only promoted the health of districts that formerly suffered from malarial diseases, but they promote business and facilitate the renting of houses. In many nstances rents on streets where asphalt has taken the place of macadam pavement have been increased one-third, and it is estimated that improved pavements have increased the rental of dwellings throughout the entire city at least 10 per cent. Thus it appears that in every sense of the word good street pavements pay.

THE CITY HOSPITAL TROUBLE. It is evident from the facts which have been allowed to leak out concerning the City Hospital troubles that the entire difficulty has grown out of the lack of a single supreme authority over the institution. According to all accounts it has been a sort of double-headed concern, the superintendent and the manager of the school of nurses being in joint control. Under such circumstances friction was inevitable. Instead of a harmonious working together of all departments the attaches of one were critical of those in charge of another, and disposed to promote discontent rather than a peaceful adjustment of affairs. Trifles were magnified, innocent acts and speeches misinterpreted, tongues wagged indiscreetless more important testimony is bemade public, nothing more serious seems to be involved than the petty jealousies arising from a clash of authority and the want of discipline inseparable from such conditions. The nurses' department should come within the control of the superintend; ent of the hospital quite as much as any other branch of the establishment. Strict discipline is necessary in such an institution, and it can be maintained in no other way than by giving him full authority. Whether or not the present incumbent has the requisite executive ability is a matter of which the public cannot judge upon the evidence offered, but it seems certain, at least, that he has been hampered in the exercise of his duties by the adverse criticisms of those who should have been his sympathetic assistants. Gossip has done needless injury to the name of the hospital and to individual reputations, and the wisest decision the city authorities can reach is that of making the nurses' school an integral part of the institution. The ladies of the city who established and have maintained the school as it now exists are philanthropic and deserving of much praise, but they must see for themselves that its usefulness will be much increased by the proposed arrangement, and will doubtless be glad to lay down their responsibilities.

SENTIMENT AS A FORCE.

In a study of mental epidemics contributed to the Century Magazine by Prof. Boris Sidis the idea is conveyed that emotionalism is a condition to be avoided and that properly belongs only to uncultured and uncivilized society. He ascribes the crazes which have affected communities or entire countries from time to time-religious manias, political, speculative and financial insanities-all to the extreme suggestibility of gregarious man, or, in other words, to the contagiousness of emotional sensations or experiences. Although the religious manias of the middle ages, when people were scarcely emerged from barbarism, were the greatest known to history, and the ravages of the "black death" and other plagues of that period were largely due to mental susceptibility and terror, it will hardly do to say that the power of contribute of civilization, the characteristics of many savage races, notably the North a stern self-repression born of tribal training and tradition. When his feelings are given expression, however, in war, in ghost dance, at feast or funeral, it is rather a frenzy that speaks their inherent power. Civilized man, even at his highest developward composure, but his instincts being less primitive, he is not given to such furious excesses when he loses his self-com-

The teachings and tendencies of civilization and modern culture are in the direction of increased repression of the emotional nature. The individual is encouraged to in his walk through life. So far does this go that affection for family or friend finds expression with difficulty; even in the newer religion, reason, not feeling, is made the guide. Modern man in his most cultured state is by this course of teaching made a matter-of-fact, unimaginative, humdrum being, resembling his fellow-men of the same class as closely as one of a row of paper dolls does another. Repression or destruction of the emotional element destroys originality and individuality; it eliminates the picturesque and the poetical from society, and may hinder moral progress for man is not moral through reason sets the multitude on fire, it is not an evil. Reforms have been wrought in that way which coldly intellectual argument would

not have achieved; revolutions have

day, saints to posterity. Even religion cannot yet do without the fervor which comes from passionate adoration of the Higher Power. It is yet to be proved that the revivals which Professor Sidis classifies in a deprecating way as manias are not without ultimate benefit to a community. They at least serve to shake apathetic humanity into a receptive state and to awaken it to Life." Then a Scotchman began: a knowledge of a spiritual need. Such revivals commonly affect the least intellectual members of society, but records of history show that this has not always been his flery crusade against sin the multitude of his followers came to include the flower of the neighboring nobility. It was a "mental epidemic," but who can say that its influence was not felt for lasting good? If a St. Francis were to arise in this year of civilization and break the crust of intellectual pride until the stifled emotions of the cultured elect found vent once more,

would it be altogether sad? The "susceptibility of gregarious man' which causes the sociological student regret is possibly one of those qualities without which man would be less civilized than he now is.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Many excellent people have listened to off than they were in 1873 or twenty years their conditions knows that such assumptions are false. Wages in 1892 were higher in gold than they were in 88-cent dollars in 1873, while the prices of many of the necessaries of life which constitute the bulk of the family expenditure are lower. Meats, butter, etc., have not changed much, but sugar is at least 20 per cent. cheaper. All kinds of clothing and housefurnishing goods are from 20 to 35 per cent. lower than

Another important factor which those who complain do not take into consideration is that all people, and particularly wage-earners, indulge in a much more expensive scale of living. The houses with which they would be content in 1873 they would not live in at the present time. The same is true of housefurnishing. What was to-day. Carpets were not common in the houses of wage-earners in 1870, but they are now. Musical instruments were rare: clothed much better now than twenty-five years ago. It could but be observed at the Bryan meeting at the Statehouse that he preached the growing distress of the people to much better clad thousands of people than could be seen in Indianapolis during that period when wages were 20 per cent.

lower on a depreciated currency than they Twenty-five years ago few wage-earners owned comfortable houses, and there were no loan and building associations, because wage-earners could not save money. Now there are more shareholders in such associations in Indianapolis than there are legal voters, and thousands of men who work for wages or salaries own homes so comin a hundred of that class would have dreamed that such possessions were possible in 1870. Now wages are regularly paid in money, but twenty-five years ago payment was irregular, and often wageearners were compelled to take their pay in merchandise. Thousands of men are now living in Indiana who can remember the conditions at that time, and will verify

It is evident that India is confronted with a famine the possibilities of which are more appalling than war or ordinary pestilence. By the failure of the rice crop in Orissa in 1865-66, one-fourth of the 5,000. 000 inhabitants of the district died. The present drought extends over the Punjab, the Northwest Province, Oude and Upper Burmah, which have a population of not less than 100,000,000 and embrace an area of 368,000 square miles, or more than ten times the area of Indiana. Over this large area, densely populated, the crop failure is said to be general. If this is the case, a mass of helpless humanity is threatened scourged by famine, so that it seems strange that the British government has as great as is reported, it may be some years before it will be in a position to send millions of bushels of wheat annually to

A leading Spanish general in Cuba has publicly announced the execution of twenty-two prisoners of war, including three ture, she killed seventeen of his soldiers. In civilized warfare the valor or effectiveness of a prisoner before being captured is not regarded as a justification for his execution. But Spain has never regarded the modern laws of war, or anything else ment, does not exceed the Indian in out- that bears the stamp of progress. No other gevernment would sanction the shooting of and it may be added that the government which permits it will not be victorious for a long period or hold a place among peoples which are recognized as nations.

A summary of the Chicago Record's and the city of Chicago. The vote in Chi-McKinley, 3.492 for Palmer, and the re-Votes from 85 counties in Indiana showed hind Bryan, while in Kentucky he was a lifice to the receptacle provided. close second and gaining. These returns | The very ingenious theory has been adare not conclusive of anything, but they

are a good surface indication. sion Victor Hugo was under discussion, and one American present spoke of him as embodying, more than any other writer, the humanistic tendencies of the nine-

started, nations been made independent and once reproved by a Russian lady for giving fore, concludes that the atoms of the fluorslaves set free through the agency of emo- Hugo the place which was occupied by his tional firebrands-fanatics in their own own Longfellow. "Longfellow," she declared, "is the universal poet. He is better known, too, among foreigners than any one except their own poets." She then re-

peated the poem beginning: I stood on the bridge at midnight As the clocks were striking the hour, And the moon rose over the city

Behind the dark church tower.

An English captain, returning from the Zulu war, followed her with the "Psalm of There is no flock, however watched and

But ore dead lamb is there. And gave several stanzas. Prof. Grosvenor contributed "My Lost Youth." A young Greek, educated in England, charmed and surprised the party by singing the beautiful serenade from the "Spanish Student," beginning: Stars of the summer night!

Far in you azure deeps Hide, hide, your golden light!

The captain of the vessel, a Frenchman. hen came in with "Excelsior," and so it happened that six nationalities had spoken. The Russian lady made the comment that probably so many of them could not have quoted from any other poet, living or dead, universality"-a term which well describes his quality

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is a gentleman who contributes regularly to the 'great' magazines and who is made much of in Eastern literary circles. His latest effusion reads thus:

At evening, when the noise of life is done, And earth lets fall her labors with the And calls her children, weary with their

In from the busy tumult one by one, How tenderly the heat and hurts of day She washes in her infinite baths away! The magazines and Eastern literary admirers classify Mr. Roberts's work as poetry, but, according to the Journal's rating, the foregoing lines would come under

the head of "verse." P. S .- It should be explained that the cue to the "infinite baths" is contained in the title to the contribution. "Dew."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Her Little Tactics. "What makes so many of these real young chappies hang around that aged

Simmons girl?" "She has a habit of telling them 'you men are such dreadfully wicked creatures."

The Small Boy's View.

Mr. Figg-I see that a priest in St. Louis made the members of his congregation deposit all their motto buttons on the altar before he would go on with the service. Tommy-I guess he was makin' a collec-

The Intermittent Vs. the Perennial. She-Talk about women talking! If they are any worse than you men are when there is a campaign, then I don't know a

only get that way once in four years. Not Needed at All.

"What's all the row here?" asked the plutocratic parent, as he came in and found is son in an angry altercation with the

"I am trying to teach him how to spell business," the tutor explained, "but he

efuses to be taught." "Well, he don't have to be learned how o spell business. I am raising him for a gentleman."

SCIENTIFIC.

Helium, being more permanent than hydrogen, is a new thermometric substance for very low temperatures. The high note of a cuckoo has been de

termined by an English observer to be usually from F to E flat; the low note from D to B. Specimens of firedamp have been recently collected from many sources, all contain-

ing nitrogen, with, apparently, about the same proportion of argon as is obtainable from the nitrogen of the air. Lucium, a new element discovered by M. P. Barriere, in monazite sand, dissolves in sulphuric, nitric or acetic acid, forming sol-

uble salts, either white or slightly rosetinted. Its atomic weight is calculated as 104. The discoverer proposes to use the subfor an incandescent gaslight on the Welsbach principle. The four great tunnels of the world are cited as an illustration of the marked diminution of the cost of engineering works

during the last quarter of a century. The loosac tunnel, the oldest of the four, cost a foot; the Mont Cenis, the next date, \$475; the St. Gothard, \$365, and the Arlberg, the most recent, only \$200. The gas engine which, in Europe, has almost supplanted the steam engine for moderate power, is being used in France for ships. A new gas boat on the Havre-Rouen-Paris line is one hundred feet long, with

seven feet draught, and attains a speed of seven knots. The gas is stored in tubes under a pressure of ninety-five atmospheres. The engine is a two-cylinder one, and is of forty horse-power. The improved field glass of a London inventor may be carried in the pocket, and

put on and worn like a pair of spectacles. The spiral telescopic tubes are very light, being made of aluminium, and close into a small space. A head-strap holds the glass in place for use. The apparatus is designed especially for officers in the field, for correspondents reporting military maneuvers, and for all persons servations at a distance and take notes at A remarkable peculiarity in the law of solar rotation has been reported by Mr.

Lewis Jewell, as a result of spectroscopic work at Johns Hopkins University. The outer and inner portions of the sun's atmosphere are found to have a difference in rotation period of several days, the period increasing The measures also show much the greatest equatorial acceleration for the outer atmosphere, there being little differnce at lower levels in the period for dif-

The prediction is made by Sir James Grant that the gold output of Canada, especially of British Columbia, will astonish the world at no distant date. In Nova Scotia, where gold mining has been lucrative during the last ten years, the total production had reached \$11,500,000 at the lose of 1895. In the province of Quebec where gold has been known since 1847, an examination, last year, brought out enough of the metal to cause a fever of ment and an eager taking up of all obtain

The cheapening of acetylene is one of the great scientific problems of the day. Of the numerous inventions to effect this object, postal card election on Friday showed a one of the most promising appears to be the new furnace of M. Raoul Pictet, which is designed to economize electric current by cago was 14,043 for Bryan and 67,079 for using other source of heat for part of the work of forming the calcium carbide furnace is a vertical one, divided into three mainder scattering. The outside vote was parts or zones of temperature. The charge 40,996 for Bryan, 93,943 for McKinley, 1,919 of lime and coke is supplied from the top and the materials descend gradually for Palmer, and the remainder scattering. | through two preniminary zones, where a hot blast raises them to progressively increas-2,017 for Bryan and 4,952 for McKinley. In floor, where an electric are flashing be-Missouri McKinley was only 18 votes be- tween two strong electrodes completes the operation. The carbide flows through an or-

vanced by M. C. Fourlinnie, a French chemist, that the differences in the properties of the chemical elements can be ex-A curious proof of the popularity of Long- plained by differences in the geometrical fellow's poems among Europeans is given form of the atoms. Limiting his research by Prof. Grosvenor, of Amherst College, to the nonmetals, he has reached the conhe relates, he was traveling from Con- nonmetals possess atoms of the same form, stantinople to Marseilles on the Mediter- | but of different dimensions, while the nonranean, and was one of a cosmopolitan metals of different families have dissimilar party of cultivated people. On one occa- atoms. He reasons that these atomic forms must be regular polyhedra. Comparing the different regular polynedra inscribed in the same sphere, he finds that the volumes of the hexahedron, the octahedron the dodeca-hedron and the icosahedron are relatively teenth century and as the exponent of relatively, the atomic weights of fluorine, what was best in humanity. He was at oxygen, nitrogen and carbon. He, there-

ine, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon groups have the above forms respectively. by exclusion, the regular tetrahedron is as signed to hydrogen. Applying the theory to chemical phenomena, it is found that certain anomalies-such as the double atomicity of oxygen and triple atomicity of nitrogen-are easily explained, as the atoms in combination would arrange themselves in a state of stable equilibrium, which might be determined sometimes by the surfaces and semetimes by the apices of the

geometrical forms.

For a long time, says M. Henri Parville, we believed that life of any description ceases between 50 and 60 degrees C. (122 to 140 degrees F.), but in the solfataras, or hot sulphur springs of the Pyrenees some filamentous algae have been found thriving at 61 degrees C., and this is not yet the extreme limit, M. Miquel, of the Montsouris Observatory, has reported a living organism, the bacillus thermophylus, found at a temperature of 70 to 71 degrees C. Now comes Van Zieghem and reports another micro-organism which thrives in water at a temperature of 74 degrees (165 F.), and M. Glabig has found several analogous or-Finally, M. Th. Schoesing, jr., reganisms. ports that in making some investigations as to the heat developed by decomposing dung piles, he found a putrefaction ferment in intense activity at 167 degrees F. and that the activity of this ferment doe and she was doubtless right. It was a not cease below 177 degrees F. At this temremarkable testimonial to Longfellow's perature egg albumen and serum coagulate, and the palm of the ordinary man's hand would be severely burned by a piece of metal heated to this degree. On the other hand the experiments of French physicists have demonstrated that trichinous ham, which had been cooled far below zero for when thrown into warm water developed the trichina in a lively state. The experiments of Cailletet and Pictet show that microbian life continues and life may be resuscitated after expos ure as far below freezing point as the above cited instances are above it; so we know that life on our planet has a range of at least 270 degrees F.

LITERARY NOTES.

Gen. Horace Porter's articles on campaigning with Grant, the first of which appears in the November Century, promise

to be extremely interesting. Charles Egbert Craddock's new novel, to be printed serially in the Atlantic, will be called "The Juggler." The title would seem to promise a departure from her familiar und, but the tale will be, as usual, of life in the Tennessee mountains.

It is said of "The Grey Man," Mr. Crockett's new story, just published by the Messrs. Harper, that it is founded on fact, that the terrible story of Sawny Bean is a well-known legend, and that the novelist has practically taken no liberties with the original.

Dean Farrar acknowledges the authorship of a story entitled "The Three Homes," which he contributed, under the name of F. L. T. Hope, to the Quiver. When republished in book form it attained a large circulation. A new edition is about to be issued with a preface by the author. Herbert Spencer has completed his lifework with the volume on "The Principles of Sociology." He is now seventy years old, and has been engaged upon this work for thirty-six years, notwithstanding the fact that he has been an invalid for the greater part of his life. This last volume will be published early in November.

The Chambers have in hand an "Illustrated English Dictionary," which will be forty-eight pages each of the size of the 'Encyclopaedia." It will include explanations of scientific and unfamiliar words, slang, Scotticisms, and unusual idiomatic Special attention has also been given to definitions, etymology and pronun-

Mr. Kipling's story of the fishing banks,

"Captains Courageous," is to be begun in the November number of McClure's Magazine, and will run for five or six months. There will be illustrations. Mr. Kipling, way, is said to have found a beautiful retreat in his new English home. It off the main road from Torquay and Teignmouth, and is surrounded by fine scenery, The new volume of "Ballads" is expected to appear this month. It must have been some very inferior

and jealous novelist, says the Sketch, who invented the story that after the publication of Mrs. Ward's former novel, "David Grieve," which shows marvelous insight into the psychology of Bohemian life in Paris, a friend asked the gifted authoress how on earth she had acquired so much ence? "Oh." replied the lady, jokingly, "I just gave H— a £20 note, and told him to over to Paris for a week's holiday to find out all about it for me.

Several new novels about which one may justly be curious are announced for publication during the coming season. Mme. Sarah Grand has nearly finished a book; Mr. Henry James has one in hand, and so has Mr. W. E. Norris. Miss Brooke, the author of that odd book, "A Superfluous Woman," is about to bring out a long story under the title of "Life the Accuser;" author of "The Green Carnation" is making ready a book to be called on's "Saint Ives" and Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian" are expected soon,

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

President Kruger of late has been getting very deaf. The malady is, in the opinion of his medical advisars, due to excessive

Sarony has a most remarkable memory for faces. He will remember a sitter a number of years after the photograph is taken, and can even tell what kind of a picture he turned out.

King Otto of Bavaria is incurably mad, being afflicted with that form of insanity called "mathesis," and which, like that ascribed in biblical history to Nebuchadnezzar, takes the form of the victim imagining himself to be either a bird or an animal. Lady Marcus Beresford is an English woman who has devoted herself to the pursuit of providing a home for cats. She has succeeded in establishing and endowing one in Englefield Green, Windsor Park. de cats her specialty, and her collection of Angoras is famous

An agriculturist of Westphalia made bet that twelve bees released at a distance of three miles from the hives at the same time as twelve pigeons would travel over the ground as quickly as the birds. The first bee entered the hive a quarter of minute before the first pigeon reached its columbary. Three other bees arrived besecond pigeon, and the remainder of the competitors reached home simul-

England's Queen has never known the fascination of going into a store and making her own purchases, though the Empress Elizabeth of Austria delights in doing her own shopping when she is visiting or aling in a foreign country where she is not likely to be recognized. St. Petersburg was utterly amazed not long ago when the Czar accompanied his young wife into a shop and bought some gloves

The last lines addressed by the Prince of

Montenegro to his daughter on her betrothal have attracted much attention. They were: "All is not gold that glitters; be mindful of this. O my daughter, and know that happiness has never chosen for her seat a throne. Under the kingly crown is the crown of thorns, and not even in piness in the graceful corner of thy home, in work within thy human power and bedient to divine command. Thy father, Nicholas.

In an article on "Why the Confederacy Failed," contributed to the November Century by the son of a Confederate officer, the first cause is laid to the excessive issue of paper money. He says: "The government acted upon the theory that all it had to do to raise money was to print it. They did not seem to realize that, being the largest purchaser in the market, it was necessary for the government to keep down prices as much as possible; that every ssue of bills must inevitably raise prices and render a new issue necessary; that every rise in prices must be followed by a new issue, until the bubble must collapse of its own expansion and redundancy."

Mrs. M. J. Evans, a woman who belongs to the sect known as Christian Scientists. appeared before the Topeka School Board recently and demanded exemption for her in the New York Independent. In 1879, as clusion that the members of one family of | children from the necessity of studying physiology in the public schools. She declared in an address which she made in physiology was contriry to the belief of her sect, not so much from the religious aspect as from the laws of health which they believed in. "Why," she said, "the very first sentence in the text-book is in contradiction to our belief. It says: "The human body is the frame in which the soul dwells while it is on earth." Our belief is that the human body is the house in which

God dwells and that God is the soul." Conthuing, Mrs. Evans declared that the Christian Scientists have resolved to make test case of the matter and would go into the courts.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

How much praying is done in public that God isn't expected to hear?-Ram's Horn. Photographs are said to flatter, and, as a rule, they do it to your face .- Philadelphia

onsider how you would like it yourself. They who will not be ruled by the rud-

der, must be ruled by the rocks.-Amelia E. Barr. Women are more truly religious than

Before you decide to be candid, pause and

men-look at the way they kiss their enemies.-Puck You generally find that your rich relatives

are close and distant at the same time. -Philadelphia Record Man has crossed the divide when it occurs to him that there is no use trying to save any money.-Milwaukee Journal A man trying to borrow money would not be so bad if it did not take him so long to come around to the point.-Atchison Globe,

Never insist upon your rights, my son; it

is far better to so manage it that other

people will insist on them.-Boston Tran-I dunno what pa meant, but he said th' other day that the kind of ration ma believed in was sixteen words t' his one.-Pla-

to Smith "Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher, "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing .- Phildelphia Record. Two-thirds of a woman's call is spent at the front door saving good-bye and extract-

ing a promise to return the call .- New York

RUSSIAN MOUND BUILDERS.

ommercial Advertiser.

Light Thrown Upon Ethnological Problems by Siberian Archaeology. London Standard.

A telegram from our Moscow correspondnt this morning tells us that a French archaeologist, Baron de Bay, has been for some months past engaged in excavating three sepuichral mounds in the neighborgood of Tomsk. The results of his research are interesting, and this for more than one reason. The mounds, or kurgans, are com-paratively modern, and belong either to to very distinct epochs different people or in the history of the same people hem are not more than three hunyears old, while the most ancient go three centuries further back, only Details, of course, at present, are wanting, but we may venture to suggest that

the dates can only be applicable to a particular group of kurgans, or to those in limited district, such as the vicinity of lomsk, because it seems certain that many of these tumuli in Siberia belong to a much earlier period. In many countries the habit of mound building is a mark of remote In Europe, as in Britain and France, it is mainly pre-Roman, though it was continued in some places to a later e remains are abundant in Si-seems to have been inhabited These remains are abundant beria, which since neoithic times-that is, when weapons were made of stone, often smoothed and polished, and before bronze was known.

The people using them were followed by a race that knew bronze and not fron, and to them succeeded the folk acquainted with iron. Many parts, in fact, of Siberla show he usual succession. But we must not conclude that the dates identical in northern Asi and central Europe. Probably the contrary is the case, and every stage was reache distinctly later in the former than in the atter region. That is one of the reasons why Siberian archaeology is likely to exceptionally interesting. Here ustoms, as in some other parts of Asia, may be found lingering on into the present century, as they do in the Khasia Ghauts of India. In fact, no one can read the de-scriptions of the Samoyedes of northern

Siberia without perceiving that among them the traveler is brought very near to the stone age; and in the manners, oms, and superstitions of these nomads he may see depicted the races which once wandered over our own islands or the neighboring parts of Europe. The "turtlebacked" tumuli or Tomsk correspond lan, we presume, better with the long barrows than with the round barrows of the West. Here they are generally the earlier, often containing, where circumstances perstone, and as bronze has not been found in them, they are referred to the stone age, But this rule need not a Siberia, and those recently are ascribed to quite a late date. The posiion of Temsk should make it an interest-According to the ethnological maps, it lies in a belt of country, extending for a

considerable distance to east and west, which is mainly occupied by the south. Russians dominate: to the north. the Ostiaks. Both of the earlier races, to say nothing of any predecessors-for such there were-should have left relies behind them. But with most of are not now concerned; the latest-the Ugro-Samoyedes, a people skillful in the working of bronze, silver and gold, but ignorant of iron-are supposed ived in Siberia about the third century before the Christian era. Some eight hundred years later there was an immigration of the Khagasses and other Turkish stocks, who were acquainted with the metallurgy of iron. Their work ultimately attained onsiderable artistic perfection, and the do-nion of the Khagasses lasted till the thirteenth century. Then they were subdued by irruptions of the Mongols, under Jenghiz Khan, who conquered them and de-stroyed their civilization. Hence, the artistic relies described by your correspon-dent probably belong to the Turkish race, and the inferior, but later, work is that of their conquerors, the Mongols. When the Russians reached the country in the latter part of the sixteenth century it had gone back a long way toward barbarism. In these circumstances, the later graves vill be of comparatively little valu the earlier will probably add new facts to the history of a race which has already engaged the attentive interest of Russian

archaeologists. RAILWAY TUNNELS IN LONDON. an American Visitor Finds Much

Cause for Complaint. Boston Transcript. George G. Crocker, chairman of the Transit Commission, who has just returned from a trip abroad, where he had unusual opportunities for inspecting the various European cities, is gratified to find how much better the system of Boston is than hose he has seen. In talk

'I visited the different underground ways n Liverpool, London and Paris for the purearning from their experience anyhing which would be of value in reference o our own subway. Generally speaking, here is nothing in either one of these ities which equals the Boston subway. either in amplitude of accommodations or in attractiveness and confort. The objecions which obtain to almost all neis abroad is that they are spoiled by the use of steam locomotives. The atmosphere is smoky and disagreeable to breathe, and on emerging from the tunnel a person feels has left a smoky atmosphere, the smoke and cinders having somehow worked themselves into his clothes. These disagreeable effects of smoke were principally noticeable in the tunnel at Liverpool under the Mersey, in the underground railway so-called of London, and in the Chemin de Fer de Cainture, the belt line running

There are as yet only one or two examples of tunnels in which electricity is the London City and South London, which Bridge, but in this case, though the turnel is free from smoke, it is so small as to be lisagreeable. The out-bound track and the n-bound track are in separate which are just large enough to hold little cylindrical cars seven feet in diameter on the inside. Before the train starts the doors of these cars are locked and the passenger feels that he would be helpless to save himself in case of accident. Furthermore, the tunnels are not lighted, which

also makes the trip less agreeable.
"The tunnel which in attractiveness of the interior most nearly approaches the Beston subway is the so-called Blackwell tunnel now being constructed under the Thames in the vicinity of the London docks. This is a tunnel twenty-five feet in dameter, being, therefore, about as wide as the two-track subway on Boylston not for the use of street or tram cars. This tunnel is to be lighted by electricity, and, being of liberal dimensions and free from smoke, will no doubt be a comfortable passage from one side of the river to the

"In the heart of London the new underground line is already begun, part of which is, I understand, to follow the line of Oxford street, and electricity support of her demand that the study of as the motive power. When London fully physiology was contrary to the belief of realizes the difference between a tunnel in which electricity supplies the light and power and the one in which gas is used for light and fuel-consuming locomotives for power, it would seem that the present great underground railways either will be obliged to change their equipment or clean up the walls not only of their stations, but